

Law Enforcement News

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With Federal cash in the pipeline, police hiring gets ready to flow

President Clinton on Feb. 9 awarded grants totaling more than \$26 million to 34 police departments who will use the money to hire or rehire as many as 364 new officers for community policing efforts.

The latest round of grants brings to 108 the total number of law enforcement agencies receiving funds under the Justice Department's Police Hiring Supplement program.

So far, more than \$75 million has been awarded to departments, allowing them to hire and retain 1,022 officers over the next three years, said Harri J. Kramer, the spokeswoman for the Justice Department's Police Hiring Task Force, which coordinates the \$150-million program. The first round of awards, announced by Clinton on Dec. 20, provided \$50 million to 74 jurisdic-

Happy campers? You bet. Find out how some police chiefs are greeting the prospect of Federal money to hire more officers. On Page 6.

tions to fund 654 officers.

The third and final round of awards, for which the recipients will be chosen from over 2,700 applications, will be announced sometime in the spring, Kramer told LEN. Applications that were passed over in the first and second rounds will be considered in the third round, which will provide about \$75 million to fund as many as 1,000 more officers in about 100 jurisdictions, she added.

Clinton proposed the program last year as a "down payment" on his campaign pledge to provide Federal fund-

ing for the hiring of 100,000 police officers. That proposal, part of the Clinton's \$22-billion anti-crime package, is now being considered by Congress. The Police Hiring Supplement program was signed into law by Clinton last July as part of a supplemental budget appropriation to the Justice Department.

Half of the appropriation, or \$75 million, is earmarked for jurisdictions serving populations of 150,000 or more, while the remainder has been set aside for smaller jurisdictions. The size of the grants ranges from \$4 million awarded to both the Los Angeles Police Depart-

ment, which will add 54 officers, and the Chicago Police Department, which will hire 50 officers, to \$42,561 awarded to the Baldwin, La., Police Department to hire one officer. The amount any jurisdiction can receive is limited on the basis of population. Jurisdictions that serve more than 2 million residents were eligible for a maximum award of \$4 million, while up to \$1 million was allotted for the smallest departments.

Some local matching funds are required, with the Federal share for each officer hired limited to either 75 percent of the total salary and benefits over the three-year life of the grant — up to a maximum of \$75,000 — or 50 percent of the total salary and benefits for the life of the grant, whichever is greater.

The program is perhaps the largest
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The cities' gain is rural America's loss as violent crime intrudes on the heartland

Like a spreading oil slick, violent crime is branching out from the nation's urban centers to more rural areas, threatening to make bucolic, peaceful country living a thing of the past.

While FBI statistics show that the nation as a whole experienced a decrease in overall crime in the first six months of 1993, rural counties reported increases in several violent-crime categories, including jumps in aggravated assault and forcible rape that outstripped increases in urban areas.

In 1992, the last full year for which Uniform Crime Reporting statistics are available, the FBI reported that 2,463 rural and suburban police agencies compiled 52,435 incidents of violent crime, a 5.8-percent increase over 1991. In contrast, 8,662 city police agencies reported almost 1.5 million violent crimes, an increase of less than 1 percent over the previous year.

"These people who lived in rural areas for decades never saw serious crime — maybe someone was murdered for fooling around with someone's wife," said Christopher O'Brien, deputy executive director of the New York State Sheriff's Association. "Now they see [crime] on a daily basis."

O'Brien and others told the Gannett

News Service that violent crime is slowly but surely spreading out from urban centers, much of it committed by criminals who are more vicious and sophisticated than those with whom rural agencies have traditionally come into contact.

"We are finding a lot of people with urban criminal backgrounds are moving," said O'Brien. "They can't compete in Brooklyn, but they can compete

in Orleans County" in northwestern New York state.

"We don't have gang task forces," observed Bud Meeks, the executive director of the National Sheriffs' Association. "We don't have people to deal with that. We're trying to catch up, and that's expensive."

Nearly 90 percent of NSA's 3,095 members are responsible for jurisdictions with populations of less than

100,000, Meeks said.

Recent actions taken by President Clinton and Congress in response to growing public concern about crime have heartened many rural police officials. The Justice Department's Police Hiring Supplement program, a \$150-million initiative to provide grants to localities so they can hire more police officers, has helped poorer, rural agen-

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Is the wedding finally on? NYC inches toward merger

As a mayoral candidate Rudolph Giuliani said he would push for a merger of New York City's three police departments to create a mega-agency with a force of 38,000 strong.

This month, Mayor Giuliani scaled back the ambitious plan, for which he had set a July 1 target date, because of concerns that consolidation would cost money and could result in diminished police protection in the city's subways and housing projects. Nonetheless, Giuliani indicated he planned to move forward on schedule with the first step of the plan — combining the administrative, emergency services and detective units of the three departments.

Giuliani decided against sending aides to testify at a hearing on the plan on Feb. 16 because his staff had not decided "exactly" how to merge the three agencies. "We have not looked at all the positions that are going to be merged, the savings, what precisely is going to be done with assignments, where people are going to be assigned, how many additional patrol officers that we will obtain from that," the Mayor said.

In a blast aimed at Giuliani's action, State Senator Pedro Espada Jr., who chaired the hearing, said the move sent a "signal of a closed governmental system" on the part of the Mayor.

But the hearing gave opponents of the merger an opportunity to make their cases heard. Timothy L. Nickels, president of the Housing Police Benevolent Association, said that the Mayor's staff has yet to show whether a merger would accomplish a goal that is foremost in the minds of just about any municipal official these days — saving money. Ironically, he pointed out, the merger would probably cost the city plenty. "One of the most compelling reasons to stop a merger is its exorbitant cost," Nickels said.

The city could lose up to \$60 million a year in Federal funds given to the New York City Housing Authority to provide police protection, Nickels added. The plan may also require approval from the state Legislature, he added.

But most importantly, Nickels said, public housing residents, who have often complained of a lack of police protection, could end up with even less

police presence. "The people who are going to suffer are people in public housing," he said. "We are not for the merger. I'm not here to instill fear. I'm saying this is a wake-up call. Our department does not want to be broken up."

Ron Reale, president of the Transit Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, said he supports the full merger because it would give transit officers more opportunities for advancement. At the same time, he said, the union planned to file an injunction to stop Giuliani's interim plan because the moves would strip away support services from its members.

Giuliani scaled back the full merger plan last month because it could cost \$25 million to equalize the pension plans of all three police forces. The interim merger plan could free up to 900 officers from administrative posts, who could then be reassigned to street patrol, and narcotics and gun enforcement efforts, according to Giuliani, who said he will negotiate with the unions and the state Legislature before consolidating those units.

What They Are Saying:

"One day you're sitting by the river, the next you're a prisoner, being squeezed by a bunch of humans. And does your opinion even count? No, you're just a toad."

— California state narcotics agent Greg Elam, on the four toads being held as evidence in a case against a man charged with extracting and using the toads' venom as a hallucinogen. (4:3)

Around the Nation

Northeast



DELAWARE — Wilmington police refused last month to do any extra duty such as providing security at sports events to protest the lack of a contract. Officials say police will be immune from any layoffs due to budgetary constraints.

A newly organized correction officers union in Dover wants new employees to undergo drug tests. One union official said inmates who test positive for drugs are almost always found to have bought from a correction officer.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Members of the Guardian Angels safety patrol have begun riding all Metro lines during rush hour after a series of crimes committed on trains and stations.

The city's 44-member police homicide division will more than double under a plan by the Criminal Investigation Division.

MAINE — A plan for a boot camp for young offenders in Alfred was sent to York County Commissioners last month. There are currently no such facilities for adult or youth offenders.

MARYLAND — A man holding two children hostage was shot and critically wounded last month by Baltimore police sharpshooters. One of the children, Sade Jones, suffered gunshot wounds to the face and stomach. Police say, however, that those wounds were not from their gunfire, but from hostage-taker Keith Brown, her mother's boyfriend.

MASSACHUSETTS — Suspected serial killer Lewis Lent, 43, pleaded not guilty in Pittsfield last month to charges of kidnapping and murdering 12-year-old Jimmy Bernardo in 1990. Lent has already confessed to killing Sara Anne Woods in upstate New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — Milford resident Sharon Parker has won a \$208,000 settlement against the Nashua Police Department and officers Francis Sheehan and James Lima. Sheehan, who was dismissed last year after charges he and another officer beat up a motorist in a traffic dispute, was found guilty of violating Parker's constitutional rights by committing assault and battery.

Walpole Police Chief Carl Baird, 41, killed town selectman Roger Santaw and then himself last month after Santaw confronted him about improprieties in the Police Department and demanded his resignation. Santaw believed that Baird, who had been the

town's part-time police chief for nearly two years, had billed the town for equipment that was never purchased.

NEW JERSEY — Trooper William Wilk, 29, last month became the third trooper in the space of a week to be injured while his car was stopped on the side of the road. Wilk was operating a radar unit when his car was struck on the passenger side by an out-of-control vehicle. He suffered head and leg injuries that required major surgery. Earlier in the week, State Police Sgt. Donald Decker, 37, had his patrol car rammed from behind by a truck. Decker suffered a concussion and an injury to his right arm. Less than 24 hours before Decker's accident, Trooper William Casey, 33, was writing a summons when a station wagon went off the road and pushed Casey's vehicle into the car he was ticketing. Casey needed 50 stitches to close forehead and scalp wounds.

Port Authority Police Capt. Gordon Williams was charged last month with leaving his post at the Holland Tunnel to move to a new home in Woodbridge and then falsifying records to cover it up. Williams, who was promoted without taking the captain's exam in 1992 over the objections of union officials, could face disciplinary action including demotion.

Mark Stahl Sr., a former New York City police officer with reputed connections to the Gambino organized crime family, pleaded guilty last month to killing his wife in their Toms River home during a drunken argument in 1985. Stahl, 45, faces up to 15 years in prison for aggravated manslaughter under a plea-bargain agreement. Stahl admitted that he shot his wife, Diane, and dumped her body in what is now part of the Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge in Brick Township. Stahl's plea bargain was accepted because of the difficulty in prosecuting him for purposeful murder — Diane Stahl's body has never been found. Although foul play was always suspected in Mrs. Stahl's disappearance, the case was dead until 1992 when Stahl's new wife told authorities in Port St. Lucie, Fla., where Stahl had moved, that he had threatened to kill her the way he did his first wife.

A 23-year-old Paterson man who slipped his ankle-bracelet monitoring device off and killed an acquaintance was sentenced to eight years in prison last month. Tony Palmer was living in Paterson after being released from prison under an electronic monitoring program, shot 19-year-old Vernon Major in 1992. Enrollment in the program was suspended in October 1992 after a Paterson teen-ager was stabbed and beaten by a group, including one inmate in the program.

The state agreed to pay \$7 million to females and blacks denied employment as law enforcement officers in the one the largest discrimination settlements ever obtained by the U.S. Justice Department. In addition, the state will also give priority in job placement to approximately 450 blacks and women who were previously rejected and pay \$625,000 in retroactive pension benefits to those who are hired and complete probation. The six-year-old case began when the Federal Government charged New Jersey with administering tests that did not predict future job performance

success and in which blacks failed at a disproportionately high rate. Women were excluded through the use of a physical test that was unrelated to job performance and in which women failed more frequently than men.

Michael Curcio, 41, a former Sussex police officer, was found not guilty last month of stealing cocaine from a police evidence locker. The verdict caps a two-year legal proceeding that led to the dissolution of the police department and a general upheaval of law enforcement in the town of 2,200. Curcio was accused of stealing less than a kilogram of cocaine, sharing it with two residents of a local hotel, and then tampering with the evidence log to hide the theft. The investigation which led to Curcio's arrest in 1992 began with the town's four-member department being taken over by Sussex County Prosecutor Dennis O'Leary. The department was then formally dissolved due to budgetary strain. Emergency calls were handled by State Police until Sussex became one of the few towns nationwide to hire a private security firm. The firm's contract with the town was subsequently dissolved by the state Attorney General, who argued that security guards had no power to enforce laws and did not undergo the testing and training of regular police.

NEW YORK — New York City police believe that an officer who was arrested last month for attempted assault, unlawful imprisonment, harassment and resisting arrest may be "The Pillowcase Fonder." The "fonder," responsible for 28 assaults over the past two years, approaches a woman from behind, puts a pillowcase over her head, and fondles her breasts. Ronald Murgio Jr., 26, was off-duty when a passing patrol car witnessed his assault on a 21-year-old woman and arrested him. Detectives noticed similarities between Murgio's actions and the "Pillowcase Fonder," including his assignment to the 68th Precinct in Bay Ridge where the majority of assaults took place.

Incidents of New York City police shooting at pit bulls and other ferocious dogs during arrests rose from 39 in 1992 to 52 last year — a 33-percent increase. The department is urging officers to use non-lethal means of stopping dogs, such as pepper gas, instead of firing which can cause bullet fragments to ricochet, injuring officers. One such incident occurred in 1992 when an attacking pit bull was shot at three times by officers. The last bullet, which went through the animal's torso, hit a wall. Two officers were injured by fragments.

Suffolk County narcotics officers arrested a hitchhiker last month who offered to trade the two men crack for a ride. The officers, Detectives Chris Nealis and Eugene Lopez of the Suffolk Police Narcotics Enforcement Team, were on their way back from a raid when they pulled over for John Napolitano, 27, of Coram. The car was unmarked, but the detectives were wearing their raid jackets, which said "Suffolk County Police" in 12-inch letters.

Extra money and an increase in manpower are credited by New York City officials for an 11-percent drop in subway crime last year and an overall 35.8-percent drop since 1990. Crime in the

subway system during 1993 was at its lowest point since 1979.

While praising the Police Cadet Corps program run jointly by the City University of New York and the city Police Department, New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani said he would not promise to restore the \$500,000 needed to keep the program going. The money for the 105 recruits who were sworn in on Feb. 17 was obtained in October after a struggle in the City Council. [See LEN, Dec. 15, 1993.]

In an effort to reach out to officers who might be suicide risks, New York City Police Commissioner William Bratton last month ordered that officers who seek psychological counseling may turn in their weapons without the stigma that accompanies being placed on modified assignment. In 1993, there were eight suicides in the department.

A bill requiring convicted sex offenders to give a DNA sample as a condition of parole was passed last month by the state Senate. The bill, which faces opposition in the Assembly, would help establish a central DNA data base of sex offenders, thereby enabling investigators to check records against samples found at crime scenes.

New York City Police Officer Arlene Beckles was promoted to detective last month as a reward for her valor in shooting it out with three gunmen who tried to rob the beauty salon where she was getting her hair done.

New York City Police Commissioner William Bratton dismissed a report last month which outlined the cutting of 26 percent of the department's civilian staff as a "budgetary exercise." Both Bratton and Mayor Rudolph Giuliani said no cuts were planned.

Drug-related arrests have risen 14 percent in New York City since the inauguration of Mayor Rudolph Giuliani. Some 3,214 drug arrests were made in January 1994, compared to 2,799 in January 1993. The stepped-up activity is part of the Mayor's initiative to improve quality of life by removing drug dealers from the streets.

The metal underwire in a Lake Luzerne woman's bra saved her from serious injury last month. The metal in 21-year-old Tonya Wentworth's bra deflected a gunshot fired at her by a her husband during a dispute.

A survey of 12,000 students, teachers, school officials and parents statewide last month found that one in five students carries a gun, knife or other weapon to school. In addition, nearly 10 percent of students said they skip school when they don't feel safe.

An 18-wheeler loaded with 800 9mm. handguns on its way to LaGuardia Airport was robbed last month when the driver made an unscheduled stop to visit his girlfriend, leaving the truck unlocked. New York City plainclothes police officers Gerald Arieso and Al Harvey caught two 13-year-olds breaking into the rig. Two boxes of 10 guns each have not yet been accounted for.

In a 5-0 decision, the state Court of Appeals ruled last month that the widow of a New York City police officer killed

by a parolee and two other officers injured in the same incident could sue the state for negligence. According to the attorney for Mary Beth Ruotolo, the state failed to keep a proper check on George Agosto, who shot and killed Thomas Ruotolo and injured Tanya Brathwaite and Hipolito Padilla in the course of a robbery. Agosto, on parole for manslaughter, had been arrested twice during his parole. Had the arrests been reported to the Parole Board, his parole would have been revoked.

RHODE ISLAND — Steven M. Shaw became the first Providence police officer killed in the line of duty in 70 years and the third New England police officer killed in the space of a week last month. Shaw, who was gunned down by a robbery suspect in an ambush, was a member of the department's SWAT team and a Gulf War veteran.

VERMONT — Middlesex police said they would begin cracking down on violators of a seat-belt law which went into effect on Jan. 1. A driver pulled over for any violation will be charged a \$10 fine if found not wearing a seat belt.

A bill imposing tougher penalties to anyone convicted of selling drugs near school property is expected to win approval. State Senator Althea Kroger, who sponsored the legislation, also introduced a bill which would require all gun sales to be recorded.



ALABAMA — Juvenile violent crime statewide is up, with the violent death rate of infants and teens showing a decrease, according to The Alabama Kids Count, a \$400,000 county-by-county study.

ARKANSAS — Twelve drug suspects were arrested in Little Rock last month, with 12 more arrests expected. Police confiscated drugs, three cars, and \$13,000 in cash.

KENTUCKY — Minors would be banned from carrying firearms except for sporting purposes, under a bill passed by the state House last month.

FLORIDA — William Christopher Paul, 20, and Loran Cole, 27, were charged last month with murder and rape in an attack on a brother and sister they had befriended during a camping trip. The brother, 18, was beaten to death and his 21-year-old sister was raped twice, but escaped by chewing through the cords which tied her to two trees. The suspects could face the death penalty if convicted.

The American Civil Liberties Union filed suit last month challenging the constitutionality of a Miami curfew for people under 17, which it claims violates guarantees of due process and equal protection for juveniles. The curfew, which is aimed at curbing juvenile crime, requires youths to be at home or escorted by a parent or guardian from 11 P.M. to 6 A.M. Sunday through Thursday, and from midnight to 6 A.M. on Fridays and Saturdays.

MOVING?

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Around the Nation

The House approved a bill last month that would make the use of a condom no defense against a rape charge.

GEORGIA -- Federal authorities in Macon have seized a 296-acre stretch of woodland and added it to the Oconee National Forest. The property had been used for an illegal drug operation.

Albany residents will be able to trade guns -- even toy weapons -- for wrestling tickets, music or cash as part of a Guns for Gifts program.

NORTH CAROLINA -- The Department of Crime Control and Public Safety building in Raleigh was evacuated last month when a bomb threat was phoned in. Police did not find a device and as yet have no suspects.

SOUTH CAROLINA -- Trooper Paul Cromber, 31, was fired last month in Columbia after admitting to having sex with an 18-year-old high school girl he had stopped for speeding. Investigators are trying to determine whether the act was consensual.

VIRGINIA -- A black man who killed two white employees at a convenience store claims that racism was a factor in the death sentence imposed on him. Lawyers for Johnny Watkins Jr., 33, say blacks were excluded from the juries that heard his case. Gov. George Allen, meanwhile, says he hopes to abolish parole by 1995 and imprison violent criminals for longer terms. His comments were made last month at the first meeting of his Commission on Parole Abolition and Sentencing Reform.



ILLINOIS -- A poll by the Chicago Tribune last month found that state residents of both political parties favor banning assault weapons.

State Police in Towanda last month seized 2,700 pounds of marijuana that was hidden in a truckload of cabbages. The haul, worth an estimated \$5.48 million, was described as one of the biggest seizures in state history.

INDIANA -- Indianapolis patrolman Mark Decker was hospitalized last month with a broken arm and leg after a car he had stopped dragged him more than a block. Decker, 33, shot the driver in the chest.

Ruling in a suit filed by the American Civil Liberties Union, a judge said last month that inmates in the state's super-maximum prison must be allowed visitors, phone calls, newspapers and other elements of everyday life.

MICHIGAN -- The Ford Motor Company is recalling more than 16,000 1992 and 1993 Crown Victoria models used by police and taxi fleets because a wiring problem could cause a fire under the front seat.

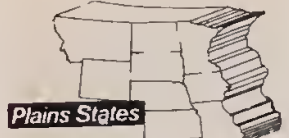
Under a package of bills considered by the state Senate last month, domestic violence offenses would be a more serious crime, requiring criminal records and fingerprints, and a rise in fines from \$100 to \$500.

OHIO -- An 11-year-old Dayton boy accidentally shot and killed his 3-year-old sister while imitating a rap artist. According to investigators, Michael Johnson was dancing around to a song by Snoop Doggy Dogg when the loaded firearm he was holding went off, passing through the cheek of his 5-year-old sister and striking the 3-year-old in the head, killing her.

An inmate at the Medina County Jail escaped last month in style -- in a limousine. Jonathan Merino, in jail on charges including passing bad checks and forgery, called Costello's Spring Grove Limos and was driven 30 miles to Cleveland.

WISCONSIN -- A Milwaukee County circuit judge sentenced a 15-year-old to a 20-year prison sentence in January for the murder of a woman he and other gang members were having sex with. Psychological tests showed that Deron Tyson had little or no remorse for his crime. According to psychologists who administered the tests, Tyson showed hostility toward his mother, who beat him with a belt, and an aunt who made it impossible for him to contact his father. Tyson, who dropped out of school in the sixth grade, could read and do mathematics at a second-grade level.

The Wisconsin Court of Appeals ruled in January that a BB gun constitutes a dangerous weapon. In a case involving a Milwaukee girl who brought an unloaded compressed-air pellet pistol to school in 1992, the Court of Appeals affirmed a lower court's conclusion that a "contrary construction" of a statute which bars dangerous weapons from school property would make lawful the carrying of "an instrument capable of firing a lead or brass projectile at over 750 feet per second on school grounds."



KANSAS -- Shelley Shannon, 37, who was charged with first-degree murder in the shooting of abortion doctor George Tiller in August, linked herself last month with a spree of abortion-clinic arsons around the country over the past three years. In a series of letters and interviews with The Wichita Eagle, Shannon provided details suggesting she was involved with the arsons or knew people who were.

MISSOURI -- Two more men were charged last month in the beating death of Michael Davis, 25, a fraternity pledge who died during a hazing at Southeast Missouri State University. Thus far, 16 suspects have been linked to the case.

MONTANA -- The state office of the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration is moving after 21 years from Great Falls to Billings in order to be closer to the local FBI field office and the U.S. Attorney's office.

NEBRASKA -- In a 4-0 decision, the Nebraska Parole Board voted in January to recommend that Edward Poindeexter, convicted of killing Omaha Police Officer Larry Minard in 1970, eventually be eligible for release. Be-

fore being released from prison, Poindeexter, a former member of a Black Panther splinter group, must apply to the Nebraska Board of Pardons to have his sentence commuted. Two of the pardons board members, Gov. Ben Nelson and Attorney General Don Stenberg, have stated, however, that under no circumstances will they consider commuting Poindeexter's sentence.

NORTH DAKOTA -- Domestic violence reports statewide increased by 17 percent during 1993, to 5,786, with some 40 percent of the cases involving alcohol, according to the North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services.



ARIZONA -- A crackdown on illegal immigrants has resulted in 4,375 arrests by 279 state-based agents in Tucson since Feb. 12.

COLORADO -- A bill by Republican state Senator MaryAnne Tebedo that would make it legal to carry a concealed weapon is said to face tough opposition in the Legislature. Recently, legislators have passed laws banning juveniles from carrying firearms, and in some cities, people are prohibited from wearing guns in clear view.

The state Senate approved a bill last month that would expand the evidence that may be used in domestic violence cases.

NEW MEXICO -- The FBI is asking the public to return any cash stained with red dye that was taken in a January bank robbery in Albuquerque, so that it can be used as evidence. The stained currency was thrown from a car window by the robbers after the dye pack apparently exploded inside the vehicle.

A bill that would add at least 30 years to the sentences of three-time violent felons seems assured of Gov. Bruce King's signature once the state Senate adopts the House's version of the legislation.

Persons under age 18 would be barred from possessing a handgun under virtually any circumstances under a bill passed by the state Senate last month.

TEXAS -- In a stunning courtroom defeat for the Justice Department and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 11 Branch Davidians on trial for the murder of four Federal agents in a raid on the cult's compound last year were acquitted of murder and conspiracy charges last month. Jurors convicted 7 of the 11 defendants on a variety of lesser charges, including aiding and abetting the voluntary manslaughter of Federal officers, possession of a grenade, conspiracy to manufacture and possess a machine gun, and aiding and abetting unlawful possession of a machine gun. At issue was whether the agents had walked into a "ghastly ambush" as described by the prosecution, or had attacked the Davidians who had feared for their lives.

The Federal Bureau of Investiga-

tion is planning to investigate possible civil rights violations by Athens police in connection with last September's shooting of a black suspect in the back. A videotape taken by the officers shows Lorenzo Colston, 28, being shot as he fled police Sept. 29 after an altercation. Stopped for a traffic violation and found to have a blood-alcohol level twice the legal state limit, Colston was uncooperative and abusive to Officer Bryan Barnhart and Henderson County Deputy Sheriff Jim Langford. After knocking Barnhart to the ground, Colston then took a few steps to the right of the dashboard-mounted camera. The videotape shows Barnhart firing his .357 Magnum and hitting Colston in the elbow and buttocks. Both officers were cleared of wrongdoing in the incident. Colston was convicted Feb. 18 on two counts of assaulting a police officer.

Harris County Sheriff's Lt. Derrel "Glyn" Gibbs and Deputy Israel F. Flores were indicted in January on misdemeanor charges and suspended for allegedly hitting two men and firing a pistol. Curtis Williams, 27, told investigators he was called a "nigger" by a group of officers drinking from a keg in the back of Gibbs's pickup. He was then knocked down and one of the officers pulled out a gun. Later, said prosecutor Bruce Halling, a panhandler wandered up to the group and was allegedly hit by Flores. However, the panhandler cannot be found.

McAllen Police Chief Alex Longoria brushed aside calls for his dismissal after he was criticized last month for suspending seven officers accused by a resident of taking \$1,100 from her home after a search. All officers were reinstated after passing a polygraph.

UTAH -- Salt Lake City Sheriff's Deputy Mike Melcker, 38, was killed and Sgt. Larry Marx was wounded in a shootout through an apartment door with Mike Post, 25, a parolee who then killed himself.



CALIFORNIA -- Palos Verdes Estates police Capt. Michael Tracy, 50, and Sgt. Vernon Thomas Vanderpool, 57, were shot to death last month by David Joseph Fukuto, 32, who later died of a possible head injury he suffered in a struggle with police. Wearing a bulletproof vest, ski mask and hooded sweatshirt, Fukuto burst into a conference of law enforcement officials at the Torrance Holiday Inn yelling, "This is a robbery," and shooting into the wall. After killing the two officers, Fukuto, the son of state Appellate Court Justice Morio L. Fukuto, was pinned down by several officers present and held until local police arrived. The two officers were the first ever killed in the department's 55-year history.

Livingston school officials are considering whether a dagger worn by members of a Hindu sect is a religious symbol or a dangerous weapon which should not be allowed in school.

Los Angeles prosecutors have

vowed to convict Aurelia Macias, 35, of felony mayhem for cutting off her husband's testicles in 1992. She suspected he was being unfaithful.

A Los Angeles police recruit was shot to death in a Northridge ambush Feb. 23, less than one week after graduating from the Police Academy. Christy Hamilton, 45, had been honored as most inspirational cadet.

Gov. Pete Wilson held a crime summit last month to seek ways of reducing crime and violence. The two-day meeting looked at issues such as street crime, crime's effect on business, and the role of punishment. Critics charged that Wilson is only trying to boost his re-election campaign.

Legislation that will bail out a state fund that helps pay for crime victims' medical and psychological treatment was signed in January by Gov. Pete Wilson. The fund, established in 1965 to serve victims who have no other way of paying for treatment, was expected to be \$44 million short by June without the bailout. The majority of claims made on the fund is for the treatment of trauma from child sexual abuse, with the money coming from restitution payments by lawbreakers. Collection, however, has been hampered by lack of coordination between state agencies.

Under a bill introduced last month by Assemblyman John Burton, each of the state's 58 counties would be free to strengthen the ban on semiautomatic weapons within their own jurisdiction. Gun manufacturers have been circumventing the five-year-old ban on assault weapons by changing the names of the firearms so that the newly named guns are not officially banned, said Burton. Senator Tom Hayden has also introduced gun legislation which would lift the state's ban on local governments passing their own gun-control ordinances. Cities and counties would be able to enact their own gun laws as long as they were stricter than the state's.

NEVADA -- Citing Las Vegas's high crime rate, Mayor Jan Jones proposed last month to put more police on the street as part of a 10-point crime prevention program.

OREGON -- Criminal charges have been revived by the state Court of Appeals against Salem Police Officer Daniel Beugli. The officer was accused of improperly touching women during 1989 searches, but had been granted immunity by a lower court because he answered questions during an internal investigation.

WASHINGTON -- The state Supreme Court overturned the conviction on drug charges of Alan Young last month, stating the use of infrared thermal detection devices in surveillance of private homes without a warrant violates inhabitants' right to privacy.

Death by hanging, one of the two methods of execution used in the state, does not violate the U.S. Constitution's ban on cruel and unusual punishment, a Federal appeals court ruled Feb. 8. The 6-5 decision upheld the death sentence imposed on Charles Rodman Campbell, who was convicted of slitting the throats of two women and a child in Clearview in 1982. The women had testified against him in an earlier trial.

Down but not out

Sporting a ski mask, sunglasses and a Dallas Cowboys cap to conceal his identity, a Dallas police detective left paralyzed from the waist down in a January shooting held a news conference from his hospital bed recently to let his superiors know he may be down but he's not out.

"I'm a street cop," said Det. David Rodriguez, a 25-year veteran of the department who was one of seven officers attempting to execute a search warrant when a gunman wounded him Jan. 9. "My game plan is if physical therapy doesn't give me back what I want. I still have my eyes, my mind, my hearing and I got my hands, so it ain't bad."

Rodriguez wore the disguise to safeguard his identity should he ever return to duty as an undercover officer — which he fully intends to do. "I'm not a desk-job kind," he said. "I want to go out there where I can make an impact."

Rodriguez was among three officers assigned to reach a second-floor apartment before occupants had a chance to destroy any evidence located there. As they neared a stairwell landing, a gunman opened fire from above, hitting Rodriguez in the neck. The bullet hit his spine, leaving him partially paralyzed. Initially, doctors feared he would be paralyzed from the neck down.

The detective declined to talk about the shooting to reporters gathered at his bedside, but said he knew his work involved life-threatening risks. "You always walk a thin, blue line, but that is what keeps law and order out there. I just happened to get caught in a spot where no amount of training could have kept me from getting injured. As we increase our training, they increase their firepower. We learn something from every incident."

Scores of well-wishers, including members of the Cowboys and retired Texas Ranger pitcher Nolan Ryan, are helping Rodriguez deal with his injury. But Rodriguez said he has been overwhelmed by the outpouring of support from colleagues. "Something like this reminds you of the deep bond that exists among officers. I can remember the comfort of an officer holding my hand."

Their strength is helping Rodriguez regain his own, he said, and his desire to

return to his old job is keeping despair at bay. Friends and colleagues told The Dallas Morning News that they have no doubt that Rodriguez will return to work. "If anybody has the courage and can make it happen, it's David," said Officer M.J. Beattie, who was guarding Rodriguez's hospital room.

[The Dallas Police Association has set up a fund to help Rodriguez. Contributions may be made directly to: The David Rodriguez Fund, c/o Bank of the Southwest, 2415 S. Westmoreland Road, Dallas, TX 75211. Call the DPA at (214) 747-6389 for more information.]

'A new chapter'

Paul F. Evans, a lawyer and 23-year veteran of the Boston Police Department, was named on Feb. 14 to lead the 1,942-officer agency, succeeding William F. Bratton, who resigned late last year to become commissioner in New York.

Mayor Thomas E. Menino said Evans's appointment marks a "new chapter" in the history of the agency, adding that the new Commissioner is "a man who knows the Boston Police Department, the cop on the beat, and the changes that are needed to give our officers the support they deserve when they are on the streets protecting our citizens."

"Commissioner Evans will unite the Boston police and the people of our neighborhoods in a common cause — to rid our streets of guns, gangs and violence," Menino said.

Menino said that since Evans became acting Police Commissioner on Dec. 28, cooperation between residents and police has reached "unprecedented levels."

"People are coming forward to work with the police because they trust Paul Evans. And because they trust him, we will be able to develop the new partnerships necessary to make the streets of Boston safer for all of us," said the Mayor.

Last July, the 44-year-old Evans had been appointed Superintendent-in-Chief, the number-two official responsible for the day-to-day operations of the department.

Evans, who began as a patrol officer in 1970, has risen steadily through the ranks during his career, and was pro-

moted to captain in 1992. He headed the Investigative Bureau, and was in charge of all detectives and investigations conducted by the department. As head of the Field Service Bureau, Evans was responsible for the delivery of services from the uniformed branch of the department and organized security for visiting dignitaries and major events.

Smoking toads

The scourge of drug abuse has seared all sectors of society, and now it appears that even members of the animal kingdom are not immune to its ravages.

Take the case of four Colorado River toads, or Bufo alvarius, which are being held as evidence in a narcotics investigation. The probe's focus is a teacher at a nature center in Angels Camp, Calif., who captured the toads to extract their venom. The venom contains a substance known as bufotenine, which is outlawed by the Federal Government as a Schedule I hallucinogen — the same category as LSD, mescaline and psilocybin mushrooms.

The toads, named Hans, Franz, Peter and Brian, are currently confined in two glass terrariums in the headquarters of the Amador-Calaveras-Tuolumne Narcotics Enforcement Team. The facility is located in Calaveras County, which was immortalized by author Mark Twain in his story, "The Notorious Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," and sits across the road from the county fairgrounds, where a frog-jumping contest is held each year to commemorate Twain's tale.

The amphibians have been in custody since the Jan. 3 arrest of Bob Shepard, who was charged with possession of mescal cactus, psilocybin mushrooms and LSD. He told authorities he had dried and smoked the bufotenine, which he extracted from the toads by milking venom from the glands on their legs and behind their eyes.

"We'd heard of people licking toads to try to get high, but we had never heard of this," said Greg Elam, a member of the narcotics team. "When we started asking around, we found out nobody is in the know." Shepard, described by authorities as friendly and intelligent, was eager to answer questions about bufotenine, going so far as making a videotape that shows how to extract, process and use the venom.

Elam told The New York Times that investigators had begun milking and drying venom from the four toads, which Shepard had captured during a camping trip in Arizona and had kept in a classroom of a nature camp where he worked. He also told investigators of bufotenine's powerful effects.

"You better be sitting down, or have a place to lie down, or this will put you down," Elam said of the venom's psychedelic properties.

Elam said the toads will eventually be let loose in the wild. In the meantime, they eat wax worms and crickets in their temporary new home as Shepard awaits his March 1 arraignment.

Having spent the past few months helping to care for the toads, Elam said he has come to empathize with their plight. "One day you're sitting by the river, the next you're a prisoner, being squeezed by a bunch of humans," he observed. "And does your opinion even count. No, you're just a toad."

A \$7 job vacancy

The chief law enforcer in a small southern New Hampshire town said she resigned last month because she was tired of trying to operate with the limited resources provided to her by a budget-conscious Board of Selectmen.

Sharon Perkins, 34, who served as the elected part-time constable in Sullivan, located about 15 miles northeast of Keene, said she resigned last month after a year at the helm of the two-officer agency because of the daily frustration wrought by tight budgets. Perkins said she was paid only \$7 an hour, drove her own car, had no uniform or office, and performed her duties with a tight \$8,500 yearly budget.

During her tenure, she said, she was successful in getting uniforms for the department's two officers and acquired a small office, but she had no such luck with her attempts to get the agency's budget increased.

"It basically came down to a point where I thought that my position was more of a liability than an asset," Perkins said in an interview with LEN. "I loved the job and I loved helping people, but I didn't feel that I was in a position to help the way I should be."

Perkins said her predecessor, Karl Wheeler, served as constable for nearly 20 years and often put in extra hours without charging the town. When Perkins was elected in 1991, she decided to try to upgrade the department, which she said operated on a meager \$3,000 budget for many years.

"I knew I was going to have slow progress, but I didn't think it was going to be as bad as it turned out," she said. "I had high hopes of making some positive changes for the town and the Police Department. In that respect, [the resignation] leaves me with a sad note of not being able to do that. I just felt like I was getting nowhere. My very life was at risk going out there and not having the proper protection, coverage or training, and not being able to count on a set wage."

Perkins worked part-time but was likely to be called to the scene of an accident or domestic disturbance at any time of the day or night. She was assisted by a deputy constable, Tracy Gilman, who is now serving as Perkins's interim replacement until an election for a permanent successor is held next month.

The Vermont State Police provided additional coverage for the area, Perkins said. "They've always worked very well with us, but their response time is not as quick. They're often short-staffed, their hours have been cut, and they could be responding from somewhere 45 minutes away."

Richard Labadie, the chairman of the Board of Selectmen, said the board's members were aware of Perkins' concerns but her resignation nonetheless came "as a complete shock to us. We did not expect it."

Labadie added that Perkins did not mention budget problems in her resignation letter, stating only that she resigned to pursue full-time nursing studies. Perkins said she didn't mention such concerns in the letter because "it was understood that I wasn't getting what I needed."

"As selectmen, we are obligated to stay within our budget appropriations

to the best of our ability or we could be removed," Labadie retorted. "We bent over backwards to accommodate her. When money's tight, people don't want to spend any more than they have to."

Early checkout

For the second time in three months, FBI Director Louis Freeh has suspended the head of a field office for remarks made to the press just days before the official was due to retire.

James Ahearn, the FBI's top official in Arizona, was placed on paid administrative leave Feb. 22 for criticizing Attorney General Janet Reno in an interview that appeared in The Arizona Republic. Ahearn, a 35-year veteran of the bureau, was due to retire at the end of the month.

In early December, Freeh suspended Assistant Director James Fox, who headed the bureau's New York office, for making "inappropriate comments... about a pending prosecution," according to an FBI spokesman. Fox, who had already announced he would step down at year's end, apparently violated FBI policy barring personnel from commenting on active cases when he spoke with TV news reporters about the investigation of the World Trade Center bombing. [See LEN, Jan. 15, 1994.]

In a front-page story in The Republic on Feb. 13, Ahearn, 53, questioned Reno's ability to run the Justice Department. "When she was first appointed, I was excited," Ahearn was quoted as saying. "Here was a prosecutor from Florida who I thought could do an excellent job. But she went to Washington and forgot that she's the nation's prosecutor. She's become a social worker."

In the interview, Ahearn raged at the Federal bureaucracy, saying he spent "more than 50 percent of my time... wading through bureaucratic crap." He also railed at Reno's rejection of Vice President Al Gore's plan to merge the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration. Gore, he said, had an "excellent plan and it went right over her head."

About a week after the interview appeared, Freeh called Ahearn and asked him if the quotes were accurate. Ahearn said they were, and the Director told him to pack his belongings and vacate his office. "Freeh let me know that he disagreed with me, and that's all I want to say," said Ahearn. "I don't want to say anything derogatory or anything that would hurt the FBI... I'm disappointed that it happened, but I'm not surprised."

Following the suspension, Ahearn told The Republic he didn't regret making his comments and stood by them. "I could have taken the coward's way out and waited until I retired to say what I thought about Reno, but that's not the way I am."

Ahearn, a native of New York City, joined the FBI in 1959 as a clerk. He was second in command of the San Francisco office in the 1970's, and rooted out political corruption in Boston during the 1980's. He developed the FBI's first Citizens' Academy, which graduated its first class of Phoenix residents in January.

Weldon L. Kennedy, a 35-year FBI veteran assigned to FBI headquarters in Washington, was chosen to succeed Ahearn.

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Downsizing hits Pa. State Police

4-foot-tall robot troopers roll out for community service role

Fifteen of the shortest troopers ever sworn into service by the Pennsylvania State Police — all four feet tall and 80 pounds — were unveiled at the agency's Harrisburg headquarters Feb. 14.

The newest members of the agency are robots, purchased with drug-forfeiture money at a cost of about \$7,000 each, that will be used by the State Police in its community service work with elementary schoolchildren.

"These fully mobile trooper robots will be used to help us communicate with children on important topics ranging from personal safety to the dangers of substance abuse," said Col. Glenn A. Walp, the State Police Commissioner. "Projecting a positive and friendly image, the robots may also help us reach children who have been traumatized or abused."

The robots can "walk" and "talk" and move their heads, eyes, lips, arms and hands with the aid of a remote-control device operated by an offstage handler. They are equipped with a two-way wireless voice system that enables them to "converse" with an audience. The operator, who wears a headset so questions from the audience can be heard, also supplies the voice for the robot. The pint-sized "troopers" can

spin in circles and are equipped with sirens that can be used "to get someone's attention," said State Police spokesman Lieut. Richard Morris.

The robots' heads are detachable, said Morris, and the agency purchased several different styles of heads, including males and females of different races and ethnicities. Each is dressed in a crisply pressed, bona fide Pennsylvania State Police uniform, topped off with the traditional campaign hat, he added.

The robots are manufactured by Robotronics of Springville, Utah, under the brand name of "Safety Sam." State Police officials have launched a contest for students to name the robots, which will be stationed in each of the agency's troop installations. Winners will receive a luncheon in their honor and a certificate of appreciation from the State Police.

The robots will "report" to community service officers, who will maintain and operate them during appearances at school assemblies and other youth gatherings, Morris said. They will make their debut at the National Pride Conference in Philadelphia next month, he added.

"Ultimately, the robots will help



Pennsylvania Trooper Amy McLaughlin primps one of the newest members of the service.

advance the department's community policing program of attempting to instill self-confidence, self-esteem and self-discipline in young people," Walp said. "Experts indicate that ages 1-7 are the crucial formative years. Building positive character traits during this critical time frame will help ensure positive

juvenile and adult behavior."

The acquisition of the robots is the latest community policing endeavor by the 4,130-member agency. In 1993, Walp assigned 34 full-time community service officers to carry out community policing projects throughout the state.

Jeff Pierce, a sales and marketing

representative for Robotronics, said firm has delivered about 70 of the robots to law enforcement agencies nationwide since they were developed in 1986. The shipment to the Pennsylvania State Police constituted the largest ever purchased by a single law enforcement agency, he said.

Taking a byte out of crime:

DC's anti-gang effort to get computerized help

The commander of a task force of local police and Federal agents targeting gangs and violent crime in Washington, D.C., says that a computerized data base now being developed with the FBI will help to identify gang members, link cases and track prosecutions when it becomes operational sometime this summer.

"What we're hoping to establish eventually is an intelligence-driven operation" against gangs and violent crime in the nation's capital, said Insp. Wyndell Watkins of the Metropolitan Police Department.

Watkins is commander of the Violent Crime and Gang Task Force, which comprises about 160 members of the Police Department, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the U.S. Marshals Service and the FBI. The task force, which began work last Oct. 1, is an unprecedented alliance of agencies that Federal officials hope to duplicate in other areas of the country suffering from an onslaught of violent crime and gang activity.

Part of the task force strategy is the development of a data base that will compile all of the information gleaned by surveillance and undercover operatives about gangs and their criminal activities. Watkins told LEN the system will act as a "pointer" that will cross-reference active and past investigations, sending out a "red flag" to investigators when suspects are found to be involved in more than one crime.

If any such duplication is found, Watkins said, the relevant agencies would be brought together to share resources and information.

"One of the things we've never had time to do is really analyze the information that we constantly receive," he

said. "The computer system will be a central depository about criminal activity occurring throughout the city."

With the information at their fingertips, investigators won't have to double back or duplicate previous efforts, Watkins pointed out. Members of the task force's Violent Crime Response Team are pursuing armed assault cases just as aggressively as homicides, he added, and that information will be submitted to the data base, so that investigators can be alerted to similarities in previous cases.

"I'm the former commander of the homicide squad, and one of the things I've learned over the years is that prior to a homicide, there are usually two or three prior shootings. Part of our focus is to investigate those shooting cases just as hard as the homicides, so we can

determine who the players are and get all of that documented," said Watkins. "Should it become a homicide, rather than have to waste a lot of time trying to figure out what had been done in the past, we'll have a jacket already prepared."

The data base will not only help the task force assess the extent of gang involvement in crime, but will also help investigators determine how widespread gang activity in Washington actually is. Watkins estimated there are about 58 to 65 documented gangs in the city, with an additional 35 "disorganized" criminal groups with links to established gangs. "They're the ones who are probably giving us the most problems," he said of the disorganized groups. "They're not documented anywhere, but they're raising a whole lot of

trouble everywhere."

The data base will enable the task force to compile more precise statistics on gang-related crimes. Watkins said there were about 2,000 armed assaults in Washington last year, and about 450 homicides, probably half involving gang members, either as perpetrators or victims.

"A number of cases have certain characteristics — semiautomatic weapons, three or four people in a car or leaving the scene, prior criminal histories involving drug or gun violations," Watkins said. "Suspects in domestic shootings will tell us that the incidents were spillovers from some gang dispute."

The data base will also be used to track prosecutions and maintain information about repeat offenders. "We're

taking a different approach to dealing with a complex problem," said Watkins. "If we're going to have any substantial impact, it's going to take this kind of resource-sharing and the total involvement of all available resources to get to the root of the problem."

FBI spokesman Frank Scafidì said the data base will allow the task force to move from a reactive response to violent crime to a proactive one. "It's just another effort we're undertaking that will help tie a lot of cases together that ordinarily would not be linked," he told LEN. "The way we used to share information is by getting on the phone and calling somebody. Now, you can query a system about suspect information, monikers, vehicles or whatever, and get it to spit out everything that's known."

Largest U.S. cities hitting the brakes on vehicle theft, as rate dips after 9 years

The nation's largest cities reported significant declines in the number of stolen vehicles from 1991 to 1992, which helped lower the nation's overall auto-theft rate by 3.1 percent during that period, the National Insurance Crime Bureau reported this month.

The NICB, which based its findings on FBI figures, said the nationwide decrease in reported auto thefts was the first recorded in nine years.

Major decreases in the number of vehicles stolen per 100,000 residents of the nation's largest cities helped lower the national rate. They ranged from a 2.5-percent drop in Los Angeles to a 24.3-percent decline in Houston. Other

cities reporting major decreases in auto thefts included New York, down 9.6 percent; Chicago, down 5.8 percent; Philadelphia, down 8.2 percent; San Diego, down 19.6 percent, and Detroit, down 5.5 percent.

"Thanks to the preventive measures taken by insurers, law enforcement officials and consumers nationwide, we appear to be at a turning point in the war on vehicle theft," said Arnold Schlossberg Jr., president and chief executive officer of the NICB, a nonprofit group.

Despite the good news, vehicle theft remains a serious problem in the United States, with thefts occurring roughly once every 20 seconds, according to the

NICB. The NICB said that over 1.6 million vehicles were stolen in 1992, with an estimated value of almost \$7.6 billion. An additional 1.7 million vehicles had their contents stolen, while 1.1 million had accessories stolen.

Some cities with populations between 100,000 and 250,000 experienced double-digit increases. Peoria, Ill., posted an 89.7-percent jump in car thefts from 1991 to 1992. Shreveport, La., and Beaumont, Texas, also reported double-digit increases of 58.9 percent and 54.5 percent, respectively.

Among the 10 most "theft-prone" cities, seven were localities with less than 75,000 residents, located near

major urban centers. Among all cities with populations of at least 10,000, Commerce, Calif., led the list with 5,053 cars stolen per 100,000 residents. Newark, N.J., ranked second, with 5,109 thefts for every 100,000 residents during 1992. Harvey, Ill., placed third, with 4,350 cars stolen per 100,000 residents — a 58-percent jump over 1991.

Motorists continue to make it easier for thieves to steal their vehicles, the NICB said. A survey conducted last year for the NICB found that 31 percent of Americans do not always lock the doors of their vehicles, and 14 percent do not always take the keys from the ignition with them after parking.

Hiring grants awarded

Continued from Page 1
appropriation of Federal funding ever exclusively for police hiring, but the volume of applications received from departments vying for a share of the monies underscores the need for the increased funding that would be provided through Clinton's anti-crime bill. "When all is said and done, we're going to be able to fund less than one in 10," Kramer noted.

Award recipients were selected on the basis of their economic and crime-fighting needs, and were required to provide detailed plans of how the new hires would be used in existing or proposed community policing programs. The applicants also were required to outline the ways in which local residents would be involved in community policing strategies.

The community policing plan counted for 30 points of the application's entire score, said Kramer, who added that many of the departments who have received grants to date are already well along the community policing path. "We're just looking for certain commonalities, looking to see that the plan has some coherence and makes sense," she said.

An integral requirement was to provide an explanation of how they would continue the programs and retain funding for the officers once the three-year life of the program ends, Kramer added. "We've seen everything from soup to nuts in terms of how communities are coming up with varying budget mechanisms in order to keep the officer on the payroll," she said.

To ensure the grants are being used for their intended purpose, agencies are required to submit quarterly reports on their activities. Grant monitors will also oversee the program, Kramer added. "If in fact our recipients are honest — and since they're police departments we would hope they would be — [keeping track of the grants] should be pretty simple," she said.

The funds are directly deposited into the agencies' accounts, once the Justice Department is notified that the hires have been made, thereby ensuring quick access to the funds.

How happy are chiefs to get community policing hiring grants? Just ask them.

Law enforcement officials whose agencies have received Federal grants to hire new police officers say the funds couldn't have come at a better time, and many will use the awards to restore personnel lost in layoffs and budget cuts in the past few years.

"We've been restored to full health," said Waterloo, Iowa, Police Chief Bernal F. Koehrsen Jr., whose agency received \$975,000 to hire 13 officers. "We're deeply grateful."

Koehrsen told LEN the department would use the funds to rehire four officers who had been laid off and restore nine other positions that had been lost through attrition.

Newark, N.J., Police Director William Celester, whose department received \$2 million to hire 24 officers, said he was "elated" when he learned of the award in December. Mayor Sharpe James told President Clinton that the grant was "the best Christmas gift that the city of Newark could ever receive."

The 16 new officers to be hired under the \$1.9-million award to the Aurora, Colo., Police Department may not turn the tide of increasing violent crime, which has jumped 58 percent in the past five years, but "it's a major shot in the arm" for the 423-officer department, said Sgt. Jerry Hinkle, who coordinated the agency's grant application.

Most of the officials contacted by LEN — all of whose agencies were among the first round of grant recipients announced by President Clinton in December — said the officers have not yet been deployed, but many have been hired and are in various stages of academy or field training. Most of the agencies expect the officers to be deployed by the end of the summer.

Others, like the Schenectady, N.Y., Police Department, will recruit officers who can be laterally transferred "to get some immediate and long-term relief," according to Police Commissioner Charles Mills, who said the department hasn't experienced appreciable growth in years. At 144 officers, the department is "the same size today as it was in 1942," said Mills, a former New York City Transit Police official.

Most of the agencies plan to use current, more experienced officers in the community policing programs they outlined in their grant applications. "It is well within the acceptable boundaries of this program to take veteran officers and use them for the community policing activities described [in applications], and use the new hires to backfill those other positions," said Harri J. Kramer, a spokeswoman for the Justice Department's Police Hiring Task Force, which coordinates the Police Supplement Hiring Program.

And most agreed that the awards will provide a big boon for their efforts to expand existing

community policing programs, some of which have been cut back because of budgetary constraints. The Waterloo Police Department plans to assign six of its new hires to teach Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) courses at local schools as well as investigate crimes by and against juveniles.

Chief Koehrsen said the agency will also revive its bicycle and mounted patrols, which were victims of the city's fiscal crisis, and will set up a six-officer Community Action Team, which will be used to tackle problems in high-crime areas of the city.

In Schenectady, the 13 new officers will work out of the Police-Community Service Center which was started about 20 years ago. Ten officers will be assigned to work in specific neighborhoods, acting as the "ombudsmen" for those areas, Mills said. Three others will be assigned to a newly created bicycle patrol. Each officer will be equipped with a personal pager and a cellular phone, and residents will be urged to contact them personally for assistance.

"It's a good program that's consistent with what the Federal Government is visualizing for the entire country," Mills told LEN.

The \$2-million grant to the Newark Police Department, said Police Director Celester, will be used to allow its Neighborhood Stabilization Unit to roll out three more "mobile police precincts" — vans staffed by community police officers trained in methods to stabilize troubled neighborhoods. With one van already on the move, the additional vehicles will mean that each of the city's four districts will be covered, he added.

"We'll be able to move them wherever the precinct captain, with input from the community, feels they're needed at any given time," said Celester. "The good thing about this is that they are going to be staffed by the same police officers," giving them a chance to forge strong ties with the people in their district, he pointed out.

Most of the 16 new officers to be added in Aurora, Colo., will be assigned to the Police Area Representative program, one of the oldest community policing efforts in the nation. The PAR program, which began 1976 — long before the department formally adopted community policing as its philosophy in 1988 — puts officers into proactive relationships with community groups, schools and businesses. PAR officers respond exclusively to nuisance calls and recurring problems cited by residents, said Sergeant Hinkle.

One PAR officer will be assigned to tackle problems in multi-family dwellings, seven others will become members of the department's Direct Action Response Team, which provides backup

for PAR efforts, and four will be assigned to foot patrols in the city's business district, Hinkle said.

The department will also expand its DARE program to high schools in an attempt to "re-educate" older students with the precepts of the anti-drug program, he added, and also shore up the department's efforts to sway youth away from gang activity through its Law-Related Education curriculum, also taught in schools by officers.

The grants will give a solid boost to nascent community policing programs, such as that begun in August by the Garden Grove, Calif., Police Department. The department, which received \$593,533 to hire six officers, hopes to assign three two-officer Neighborhood Improvement Teams that will identify and solve quality-of-life problems in specific neighborhoods on a rotating basis, said Capt. Scott Jordan.

"The idea is that as soon as the quality of life improves in one area, we can return control of the neighborhood back to the residents," Jordan explained. "That team would be dissolved, then we would create an additional NIT in the next high-priority neighborhood." Former NIT officers will return to beat assignments in the same neighborhoods they worked as part of the NIT's, he added.

Jordan said the department lost 11 officers in the past three years, which forced the department to shelve plans to deploy the NIT's. The grant "is the missing link that will allow us to complete our entire [community-policing] program," he told LEN.

Most of the police officials contacted by LEN felt confident that they would be able to continue to fund the new positions, citing improvements in their local economies, which are slowly crawling out of recession. In Aurora, voters approved a quarter-cent tax increase last November that will be used solely for public-safety expenditures, noted Hinkle.

Officials in the other cities contacted by LEN also expressed optimism that economic expansion will continue, bringing the tax revenue that will be used to fund the officers. "We think [Waterloo] will be financially healthy in three years," said Koehrsen.

"We intend to retain them through our normal tax base, which should increase if crime decreases and investment in [Schenectady] increases," said Mills.

Several major development projects are underway in Garden Grove, which is adjacent to Disneyland, noted Jordan. The department is paring its management staff by two lieutenant positions next year, and those funds will be shifted to retain the new officers, he added.

In talk or action, female cops are harassed

Well over half of the female law enforcement officers responding to a recent survey said they had been victims of sexual harassment, most often through "inappropriate gender comments" made by male colleagues.

The majority of the respondents also indicated that their agencies had adopted and were enforcing directives or written policies against sexual harassment, according to survey findings released last month by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement's Statistical Analysis Center.

Of the 1,269 female officers who answered the survey, 775, or 61 percent, indicated they had been victims of sexual harassment at one time or another during their careers. The survey, which was conducted over the past year, found that "inappropriate sexual comments" had been made to 342 of the

respondents in the six months prior to the survey, while 174 said they encountered a "hostile work environment" in the same time period.

Other forms of sexual harassment cited by the women included "inappropri-

Many female officers say they "put up" with sexual harassment out of concern for their careers.

ate touching," unwanted letters and phone calls from male colleagues, and pressure from male co-workers for dates and sexual favors. More than 40 percent of the officers surveyed said they saw sexually oriented materials or heard sexually oriented jokes at their workplaces on a daily basis. Over 100

respondents said they had been offered a job, promotion or other special accommodations in return for sexual favors.

Overall, respondents "had, on more than 1,000 occasions in the six months prior to the survey, endured an experience that others would define as 'sexual harassment,'" the survey said. Others indicated they had not been victims of sexual harassment, but said they had experienced actions that others would term harassment. Many indicated they had to "put up with" the inappropriate behavior because of their desire to pursue careers in what has traditionally been a male-dominated profession.

Few women said they had complained about sexual harassment incidents. Only about 23 percent said they had complained about such behavior to officials within the agency, while al-

most 15 percent made complaints outside the agency.

Forty-nine percent of the respondents said they felt the issue was being given an appropriate level of attention. But many felt an increased focus on sexual harassment had its downside: 499 respondents said the attention had increased tension in the workplace.

Eighty-one percent of the women said the agencies that employed them had adopted written policies on sexual harassment, and 61 percent said they believed the policies were adequately enforced. The survey found that 38 percent of the written policies identified by the officers surveyed were adopted after the October 1991 Senate hearings on the nomination of Clarence Thomas to the U.S. Supreme Court — hearings that were rife with sexual harassment allegations leveled by

Thomas's former aide.

Forty percent of the officers said their agencies provided employees with formal training on the issue of sexual harassment. Seventy-five percent said training sessions lasted for a half day or less, while 21 percent said training lasted an entire day. Almost one-half did not know when sexual harassment training was last offered, while 42 percent said it had been offered since 1991.

Capt. Harriet Janosky of the Metro-Dade Police Department, who is president of Florida Women in Law Enforcement, said the survey findings did not surprise her and were "relatively consistent with [sexual harassment] findings outside law enforcement." The best way for police agencies to confront sexual harassment issues, she told LEN, is through "education and top-down commitment."

As Russia goes capitalist, crime is a growth industry

The task of restructuring Russia in the wake of the collapse of the old Soviet Union is turning out to be a messy affair. Last fall's election dem-

BURDEN'S BEAT

By Ordway P. Burden

onstrated that the Russian people don't have much taste for the hardships and inconvenience that have come with switching from communism to a market economy. The economy is in a shambles, and it appears likely that a great many Russians would be glad to go back to the certainties of communism, with its full employment and low prices for staples like bread.

Nowhere is the mess more apparent than in the field of criminal justice. In the two years since the Soviet Union disintegrated, crime has become the biggest growth industry in Russia. It used to be that Moscow was one of the safest cities in the industrialized world. Today it's under siege from the Russian "mafia" gangs, and it's not unusual to see a gunfight right out in front of a luxury hotel.

Moscow still trails big cities in the United States when it comes to violent crime. The difference, though, is that in our cities most of the violence is confined to certain hard-core neighborhoods. In Russia, it's spread all over the city. That does not necessarily speak well for us, of course, since a murder in South Central Los Angeles is no better than a murder in Beverly Hills, but it does suggest that citizens can feel safe in most parts of our cities.

Not so in Moscow. During the bloody summer of 1993, Muscovites were horrified by a series of brutal slayings in broad daylight in some of the city's major streets. There was, for example, the gun battle in an automobile showroom between security guards and seven men firing machine guns, which left four dead. Soon after, in another daylight assault, gunmen shot up a downtown building. Four people died. In August, machine gun-toting thugs let loose in an office, killing three.

With such incidents, Moscow's murder rate for the first seven months of 1993 soared by more than 50 percent over the same period in 1992, from 462 to 704 killings. That's still much less than New York City's homicide rate for a roughly comparable population base; in 1992, New York totaled 1,995 murders. Moscow has also experienced much greater numbers of car thefts, muggings and apartment break-ins in the past two years. Over the past year, there has been a sharp increase in embezzlement, bank fraud and smuggling.

The Russian police estimate that there may be as many as 3,000 gangs in Russia, with 9 or 10 large ones in

Moscow. Several of the Moscow gangs are made up of out-of-towners. The most notorious may be the Chechens, who come from the small republic of Chechnya, which hopes to secede from the Russian Federation. The Chechens control the black market in auto sales and are said to be particularly ruthless. Other ethnic gangs are made up of Azerbaijanis, who dominate the fruit and flower street markets, and Armenians. To exclude these criminals from Moscow, the police have called for a system of visas that would make it harder for citizens of former Soviet republics to visit the city.

Russian gangs are branching out, too. In Prague, the capital of the Czech Republic, Russians are big in the prostitution trade. In New York City, Russians who came to the U.S. even before the breakup of the Soviet Union are involved in extortion rackets, credit card scams, and frauds involving tax evasion. Swedes worry that Russia's crime wave may spill over into their country. One symptom was a trial last fall of a Polish-born Swede and four Russians on charges of trying to kidnap Peter Wallenberg, a wealthy financier. Police said the plan was to nab Wallenberg at his seaside estate, take him to a deserted island near Stockholm, and pick up the ransom money at an underwater site. The plan failed, but only the Swede was convicted of conspiracy to kidnap.

The Swedish police have also had to deal with three Russians who robbed a Swedish post office. They were caught when they were seen switching cars. Stockholm police have said that Russian and Latvian criminals have been dealing drugs in their city.

Russia is not the only remnant of the old Soviet Union that is plagued by crime. The Republic of Georgia, on Russia's southeastern border, is a hotbed of guns and violence. The strongest armed force in the country is a private army called the Mkhedroni, made up of a mix of patriotic Georgians and common thugs. Its leader is Jaba Ioseliani, who spent 17 years in Soviet prisons for common crimes—not political offenses. The Mkhedroni helped Georgian Government forces put down a rebellion in the western part of the country, but its soldiers also are known for terrorizing the population.

In November, The New York Times reported: "It is hard to exaggerate the level of lawlessness here [in Georgia]. On a pleasant Saturday afternoon, women were pushing baby strollers and old men were sitting on benches in the leafy square in Kutaisi, when a disagreement between two men led to the firing of a few shots. It quickly escalated to a fusillade, people scurried for cover, and in an instant it seemed as if there was a gun in the hands of every male in sight. 'It happens all the time,' a passerby said."

Must be fun to be a cop in Kutaisi, right?

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 24 Wyndham Court, Nanuet, NY 10954-3845. Seymour F. Malkin, the executive director of LEAF, assisted in the preparation of this article.)

F.Y.I.

(A roundup of capsule information on emerging research and writing, policy and practice, and other professional developments of interest to readers. Those wishing additional information on a given subject should contact the individual and/or organization listed for that item.)

Master of all you survey

Amid the continuing growth in appeal of community-based and problem-oriented policing, the Bureau of Justice Assistance has published a comprehensive monograph, "A Police Guide to Surveying Citizens and Their Environment." The publication, prepared for BJA by the Police Executive Research Forum, explores whom to survey, types of sampling and questions, how to contact respondents, and how to analyze results. In addition, the work includes a guide to developing and using environmental surveys for problem-solving efforts, including a look at defensible space and target hardening, how to assess situational factors that influence crime and disorder, and the use of other data sources such as police calls for service and land-use data. Appendices provide examples of four different types of useful surveys. Contact: Bureau of Justice Assistance, 633 Indiana Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-6278. Refer to Monograph NCJ 143711.

Open for business

Niagara University has begun accepting students for the inaugural class of its new Master of Science degree program in Criminal Justice Administration, which is due to begin in the fall of 1994. The 33-credit program is designed for completion in one calendar year by full-time students, or two years part-time. Core requirements address system-wide criminal justice issues; management and administration; statistical analysis; professional ethics and liability, and research and planning methods. Electives cover a wide range of subjects, from organizational development to women and minorities in criminal justice. Contact: Niagara University, (716) 286-8060. Fax: (716) 286-8581

Packin' 'em in

Thirty-nine states, along with the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, are currently under court order to reduce prison overcrowding or remedy unconstitutional conditions, according to "Status Report: The Courts and the Prisons," released Feb. 14 by the National Prison Project of the American Civil Liberties Union. Since 1982, when the ACLU issued its first such status report, the total number of states under court order (including D.C., Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) has increased from 28 to 42, the new report notes. During the same period, five states have been completely relieved of Federal court supervision and two others have been relieved of active court supervision. Contact: National Prison Project, 1875 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Suite 410, Washington, DC 20009. (202) 234-4830. Fax: (202) 234-4890.

The big bang

Gun possession is a common phenomenon among serious juvenile offenders and male students in inner-city high school, according to a recent study underwritten by the National Institute of Justice and the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The study surveyed 835 male offenders incarcerated in six juvenile correctional facilities in four states, as well as 758 male students in 10 high schools near the facilities. Eighty-three percent of the inmates and 22 percent of the students said they possessed guns, and 65 percent of the inmates and 15 percent of the students said they owned three or more. The firearms of choice were found to be high-quality, powerful revolvers, followed by automatic and semiautomatic handguns and then shotguns. Most respondents said they owned or carried a gun for self-protection. The Research in Brief document "Gun Acquisition and Possession in Selected Juvenile Samples" (NCJ 145326), by Joseph F. Sheley and James D. Wright, is available from: National Criminal Justice Reference Service, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. (800) 851-3420. Fax: (301) 251-5212.

Information, please

A list of nearly 300 training videos and specialty books for law enforcement personnel is included in a new catalog from Knight Management Corp. of Hayes, Va. The videos cover topics ranging from police supervision to defensive tactics and firearms handling, while the books address a similarly broad range of subjects, including homicide investigation, civil liability, community policing, police leadership, and ethics. The Law Enforcement Publications List, 1994 Edition, is available for \$3.00 from: Knight Management Corp., P.O. Box 416, Hayes, VA 23072. (804) 642-2343.

It's the wheel thing

The number of police bicycle officers nationwide is continuing to grow, according to the International Police Mountain Bike Association, which reported an all-time high in its membership rolls in 1993. The IPMBA promotes the use of bicycles for patrol purposes and educates officers as to proper riding and patrol techniques. Since May 1993, more than 700 officers have participated in an IPMBA-sponsored Police Cyclist Course. The fourth annual Police on Bikes Conference will take place May 5-7 in San Antonio. Contact: IPMBA, 190 W. Ostend Street, Suite 120, Baltimore, MD 21230-3755. (410) 539-3399. Fax: (410) 539-3496

Court of considerable appeal

The court-based drug abuse treatment effort adopted in 1989 by Florida's 11th Judicial Circuit is a qualified success, according to a recent Research in Brief document issued by the National Institute of Justice. Criminal defendants hauled before the Dade County "felony drug court," which combines criminal justice and drug treatment approaches to drug-using offenders, were found to have lower incarceration rates, less frequent rearrests, and longer times to rearrest. Researchers John S. Goldkamp and Doris Weiland point out that the two-pronged approach is an "uncertain marriage" that complicates measuring a program's overall success, but the drug court nonetheless enjoyed strong support from all participants in the criminal justice system. The document, "Assessing the Impact of Dade County's Felony Drug Court" (NCJ 145302) is available from: National Criminal Justice Reference Service, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. (800) 851-3420. Fax: (301) 251-5212.

Jolly good fellows wanted

The Fulbright Commission in London is inviting applications for two professional fellowships in the field of police studies during 1995-1996. The programs offers American police practitioners the opportunity to pursue extended training and professional development in the United Kingdom. Candidates must be U.S. citizens with at least five years professional experience, preferably at the rank of sergeant or above, and should hold a bachelor's degree in criminal justice, police studies, or a related discipline in the social sciences. Deadline for applying for the 1995-1996 fellowships is Aug. 1, 1994. Contact: U.K. Police Studies Program, Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden Street N.W., Suite 5M, Box F-UKPS, Washington, DC 20008-3009. (202) 686-7878

Package deal

A comprehensive training package for detecting and aiding victims of domestic elder abuse is now available from the Police Executive Research Forum. Prepared under a grant from the U.S. Justice Department's Office for Victims of Crime, the training package recognizes the fact that the nation's elderly population is likely to increase steadily well into the next century, and with it the number of incidents of elderly abuse. The practical information in the training materials, which emphasizes a multidisciplinary approach, addresses the full spectrum of police response to such incidents, from the initial call for service to the closing of the case. The materials have been pilot tested, and are designed to be custom-tailored to a jurisdiction's own needs and resources. Contact: Jennifer Brooks, PERF, 2300 M Street N.W., Suite 910, Washington, DC 20037. (202) 466-7820. Fax: (202) 466-7826.

Share The Wealth:

Do a world of good for your colleagues—share the wealth of information in each issue of LEN. (And encourage them to subscribe, or you may never see your copy of the paper again once it's been loaned out.)

The tragic failure of CJ education

By Oscar Rechtschaffen

Americans, perhaps an overwhelming number, feel that the police can no longer provide for their safety and security, that the rights of criminals are better protected than those of their victims and potential victims, that those victims who get ensnared in the machinery of law and justice are treated with indifference and discourtesy, and that justice is delayed for years and rarely achieved.

Many Americans are afraid to walk the streets (even in daylight), drive their cars, go shopping, eat at a restaurant, see a movie, or send their children to school. As a consequence, many Americans are arming themselves, taking the law into their own hands, imposing curfews, barricading their homes and neighborhoods, and even demanding that the military patrol their streets.

A Failure to Foster Leadership

While a few colleges and universities (including the home base of Law Enforcement News, John Jay College of Criminal Justice) offer excellent criminal justice degree programs, many institutions of higher learning regard justice education as a skills/trade-oriented academic specialty. Traditionally, such programs have low academic standards and expectations, and contribute little to justice reform. Some colleges and universities do not even offer a criminal justice program.

As a result, we have failed in cultivating the intellectual leadership to assist government and communities in their efforts to provide two of the most basic human needs: security and protection.

As a former criminal justice professor and practitioner, I would strongly urge American colleges and universities to upgrade, modernize,

(Oscar Rechtschaffen is a retired intelligence officer and special agent for the U.S. Air Force. He continues to teach government and criminal justice at the college level.)

Francis:

Preparing for the evolving role of "cops-as-criminologists"

By Walter M. Francis

The current emphasis on changing the major roles of the police officer in contemporary American society has numerous implications for many other organizations, sectors and institutions. The driving philosophy behind the demand for such role changes includes community policing and problem-solving efforts to ferret out root causes of crime, fear and safety issues.

A different type of officer trained in different tactics and methods is needed to fulfill these different strategies and different roles. These changes are prompted by the vision of a police organization truly becoming a part of the community it serves. Police officers are now required to meet the public's demands for specialized services which will vary as to geographic location and to specific time frames.

Such policing strategies and schemes require officers to be much more than peacekeepers, law enforcers, watchmen and order providers. Today's officers and those of the future will be required to provide different types of services and fill different types of roles, including problem solver, community organizer, social diagnostician and referral agent.

The integration of these roles into the daily life of the police officer demonstrates the extent to which officers will, in effect, be operating as skilled criminologists seeking out root causes of

(Walter M. Francis, Ph.D., is an associate professor of criminal justice at Central Wyoming College in Riverton, Wyo.)

Criminal justice education... is designed to prepare students for jobs in the various components of a justice system that is rudderless, corrupt, outdated, bankrupt and contributes little to the improvement of public safety.

expand and consolidate undergraduate and/or graduate academic programs to educate a new generation of leaders dedicated to justice reform. Most pre-law programs are nothing more than a mishmash of courses from various departments with no overall vision except to attract students and split the "pre-law pie" among the many competing specialties at a university.

Legal education fares no better. Since 1870, Harvard Law School has set the tone of American legal education — a curriculum dedicated to instilling a strong faith in the adversary system, and molding students into hardened advocates. Yet in their zeal to teach the virtues of the adversary system, American law schools generally overlook the more important and effective processes of settling disputes and achieving justice — compromise, arbitration, conciliation, and no-fault settlements.

The stress on the adversary system has resulted in costly litigation and a massive slowdown of the judicial system. Justice is both delayed and denied.

The late Judge Irving R. Kaufmann of the U.S. Court of Appeals said, "We are confronted by a tidal wave of litigation which threatens to swamp both judges and courts in a seemingly endless sea of cases." Former Chief Justice Warren Burger

warned that unless drastic changes are made, justice in America "may literally break down before the end of the century."

Daniel J. Freed, a professor of law at Yale University and former director of the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Criminal Justice, has observed: "A system implies some unity of purpose and organized relationship among component parts. In the typical American city and state, and under Federal jurisdiction as well, no such relationship exists [in criminal justice]."

Overdue for an Overhaul

For several decades, I have proposed the total overhaul of the American criminal justice system, with every component modernized and restructured. Compartmentalization and parochialism, which have been far too common throughout the criminal justice system and criminal justice education, must end.

The time has also come to consolidate criminal justice education by combining the departments of sociology/criminology, pre-law, and criminal justice at the undergraduate and graduate levels, with resultant curriculums that stress justice reform.

Throughout much of the 1970's and 1980's, I served as professor and chairman of the depart-

ment of public justice at St. Mary's University in San Antonio. During those years our department developed several new approaches to criminal justice teaching and research that stressed justice reform as the key factor in achieving safer streets, safer schools, safer neighborhoods and safer communities:

¶ An interdisciplinary program that involved eight departments: sociology, psychology, English, political science, substance abuse and human services, business, economics, languages (Spanish), and public justice.

¶ A double major that allowed students to graduate (without taking extra credit hours) with a major in public justice and another in one of the following academic specialties: sociology, political science, psychology, or Spanish. This academically rigorous and demanding double major greatly enhanced the quality of justice education and was significant benefit to students in their graduate work and professional careers.

¶ Eighteen advanced semester hours with major emphasis on criminal justice reform and the prevention of criminal, social, racial and political violence.

¶ Six semester hours devoted to the study of foreign justice institutions, including those in Canada, Japan, Australia, Israel, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy. These courses focused on two critical issues: Why are per-capita rates of crime and violence so much lower in other industrialized democracies when compared to the U.S.? Which laws, criminal procedures and anti-crime strategies employed in other societies are suitable for adoption in the United States?

¶ A comprehensive university relations program that included publication of departmental research materials and hundreds of articles, speeches, television and radio interviews, forums and symposiums. These activities involved our department in community efforts to prevent and deter criminal activity and promote criminal justice reform. The aim of our research and publications was to reach as wide an audience as possible. We were not interested in publishing for obscure professional journals which very few people bother to read.

A proposed interdisciplinary graduate program with emphasis on criminal justice reform had not been approved by the time I retired from the university.

Other areas of criminal justice education that must be expanded and covered comprehensively include:

¶ Crime prevention, community policing and active citizen participation in crime control and public safety.

¶ Reforming legal education to de-emphasize the current adversary approach of settling conflicts and instead stressing conciliation, arbitration, no-fault, and an expanded role of the paralegal profession.

¶ Immigration and population control. Our inability to control our borders constitutes a serious threat to public safety and national security.

¶ New strategies for combating drug abuse, drug trafficking, and organized criminal activity.

The time for criminal justice education reform is now. Why?

Alvin and Heidi Toffler, authors of such internationally renowned works as "Future Shock" and "The Third Wave," have warned that "we are moving into some of the most turbulent years in

Continued on Page 10

Note to Readers:

The opinions expressed on the Forum page are those of the contributing writer or cartoonist, or of the original source newspaper, and do not represent an official position of Law Enforcement News.

Criminal Justice Library

We read & review:

Inside the mind of a hard-core gangster

Monster: The Autobiography of an L.A. Gang Member.
By Sanyika Shakur,
AKA Monster Kody Scott.
New York: Atlantic Monthly Press,
1993.
383 pp., \$22.00.

By Mark A. Tanner

"Monster" delves into the mind of a hard-core Los Angeles gangster, Monster Kody Scott, and paints a starkly real picture of life and death on the streets of South Central L.A. The epicenter is the intersection of Florence and Normandie, the "monsta's" territory and, coincidentally, the same area that was the flashpoint of rioting after the first trial of the four police officers charged in the beating of Rodney King.

Kody Scott takes the reader through this area, his 'hood, for what proves an unforgettable journey. It begins with his initial indoctrination into the local Crip gang at the age of 11, and ends at Pelican Bay, California's super-maximum security prison, where Scott is now doing time and where he wrote this autobiography.

"Monster" is surprisingly frank in detailing the unfortunate and senseless assaults and killings that have come to characterize everyday life for kids in South Central. Scott introduces us to "Tray Ball...who is quickly becoming a Ghetto Star," "Huckabuck...an awesome fighter," and "G.C., which stood for Gangster Cool." These gangsters and many others like them are the teachers who schooled Scott in the ways of "gangbanging."



Kody Scott, author of "Monster"

(Photo: Howard Rosenberg)

This is a remarkably well written book, made all the more impressive by the fact that Scott's formal education ended with elementary school. His unique style of describing particular events using the gang slang or dialogue is very effective in capturing and holding the reader's full attention. Throughout the book, for instance, Scott substitutes the word "overstood" for the word "understood," in order to emphasize

the gang dialogue as well as to describe how he and his "homies" relate to each other.

"The purpose of all gang members," according to Scott, is to develop a reputation, and Scott's thirst for one was unquenchable. He felt there were "three stages of reputation to go through before the title of O.G. — Original Gangster — would apply:

"You must build the reputation of

your name, i.e., you as an individual; you must build your name in association with your particular set, so that when your name is spoken your set is also spoken of in the same breath, for it is synonymous; and you must establish yourself as a promoter of Crips."

If you accomplish these things, then you have earned the supreme accolade of O.G., the ultimate goal. If you are able to incapacitate and kill your enemies along the way, then you have really achieved something.

Scott chronicles his many juvenile arrests and ultimate transfer from the juvenile tank to the Youth Training School for beating a rival "gangsta" in the dayroom. "I beat him bloody," Scott said of the rival gang member known as Crazy Eight from One-Eleven N-hood. This was done in retaliation for the drive-by killing of Eight Ball, one of Scott's homies back in the 'hood.

As an adult, Monster Kody spent much of his time locked up in the Los Angeles County Jail, and in particular, Module 4800, which was set aside strictly to house suspected Crips and isolate them from the general population.

Monster Kody's last stay in 4800 proved to be particularly memorable, due largely to the level of senseless violence that occurred within the module — surprisingly, Crip against Crip. The inhuman, animalistic behavior that too often characterizes prison life is brought vividly to life in Kody's description of how his cellmate, Fat Rat

from Five-Deuce Hoover, beats and abuses their other cellmate, B.T. from the East Coast Crips. The level of degradation B.T. is made to experience at the hands of Fat Rat is beyond the consciousness of most of us, as well it should be.

With the heightened awareness of today's seemingly endless spree of violent crimes, "Monster" is essential reading for all those who want an inside look at the mindset of today's street gangsters. Kody Scott has made an attempt, a very good attempt, to define what the South Central Los Angeles youth of today must endure to survive. If we are going to attempt to stem the ever-increasing violence on our streets, then we must have some understanding of the type of life a street gangster leads. "The Monsta Man" has put forth a well written and insightful autobiography that should help us understand his way of life and aid us in our quest to stop gang violence.

(Mark A. Tanner is a case manager with the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and a graduate assistant at San Diego State University.)

Read a good book lately?

Why not tell your fellow LEN readers about it? Contact the Editor at (212) 237-8442 for details on submitting book reviews to the Criminal Justice Library.

Riding highways & byways with the N.J. State Police

Troopers: Behind the Badge.
By John Stark.
West Trenton, N.J.: New Jersey
State Police Memorial
Association Inc., 1993.
272 pp., \$15.00.

By Dorothy M. Schulz

Among the many "inside story" books written annually by police officers or by outsiders looking in, "Troopers" stands out. For once we read not about the gritty streets of America's major cities, but about the highways, byways, small police departments and even smaller communities that depend on the State Police for basic or backup law enforcement and emergency services.

"Troopers" takes the reader behind the scenes of the New Jersey State Police. Picking up where an earlier history left off ("Jersey Troopers," Rutgers University Press, 1971), the book chronicles the stories of a number of troopers in a variety of assignments — starting with road patrol (where all New Jersey State Troopers begin their careers), including shootouts and rescue missions, and moving on to training, organized crime, drugs, and other undercover and special assignments. Many of us, especially law enforce-

ment professionals working in urban areas, forget that state troopers do more than issue tickets to speeding vacationers. This book, written with the cooperation and approval of the State Police, reminds us of the vast responsibilities of road patrol and the myriad tasks performed by officers who may not work mean streets, but who are nonetheless called upon to perform a full range of police duties.

Although no one would expect a book published by the State Police's own memorial association to highlight warts and blemishes, Stark's skills as an interviewer come through, as young troopers — particularly racial minorities and women — make it plain that success doesn't come easy. A journalist who has interviewed celebrities for People magazine, Stark admits that he knew no police officers before this project, and that he had little idea what to expect. He was surprised when he came to respect and enjoy the company of his subjects, feelings that come through as each incident is told in the words of the trooper who was there when it happened.

This "I was there" interview technique is especially riveting in the final chapters, which recount the 10-year search for and subsequent trials of those responsible for the shooting death of

Trooper Philip Lamonaco on a snow-covered stretch of Interstate 80 in 1981. Although Lamonaco was not the first or the last trooper to be gunned down on a lonely stretch of highway, his killing sparked a police investigation nearly as involved as the Lindbergh kidnapping. The story recounts the emotional response to the death of "Super Trooper" Lamonaco, the passionate ups and downs of the search for his killers (including the ebb and flow of inter-agency cooperation and competition), and the legal maneuvering after capture. As important, it also evokes the turbulence and moral ambiguity of the late 1960's and early 1970's, which, as many of us forget, carried over into the 1980's. Lamonaco was the ninth New Jersey state trooper killed in the line of duty; all nine cases ended with the apprehension of the killers.

Take "Troopers" on vacation or spend a weekend or two expanding your police horizons. Recommend it to police officers and students who think policing ends when you leave the nation's dozen largest cities. Neither you nor they will be disappointed.

(Dorothy M. Schulz, a former police captain, is an assistant professor of police science at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York.)

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LEN-22894

Fed prisons holding many nonviolent drug offenders

A Justice Department report released this month found that more than one-fifth of all Federal prisoners are serving time for non-violent, low-level drug offenses, whose incarceration costs \$20,000 a year per inmate.

The report, ordered by Attorney General Janet Reno to determine whether mandatory minimum sentences for drug offenders is wasting precious space in Federal prisons that could better

be utilized for violent, repeat felons, said 16,316, or 21.5 percent of Federal inmates have no current or prior violence in their records, no involvement in sophisticated criminal activity and had served no previous prison time.

The study was unveiled against a backdrop of current debate about the so-called "three strikes, you're out" laws that would put three-time violent offenders behind bars for life. Opponents of such measures often preface their arguments by pointing out that the nation's prisons are already bulging with convicts, many of them serving mandatory sentences for drug-related crimes. [See LEN, Feb. 14, 1994]

The DOJ report acknowledged some of those concerns, saying, "Some might argue that these resources could be used more efficiently to promote other criminal justice needs such as providing more money for additional police in our communities."

No recommendations are made in the report, although it does note that long sentences "do serve important criminal justice goals such as retribution and incapacitation" and may deter others from committing crimes. However, the report goes on to point out that mandatory minimum sentences "may diminish the value of long sentences for crimes considered more serious, such as those involving violence" and could lessen the deterrent effect of long sen-

tences for violent crimes.

The report said that the average length of sentences meted out to low-level, nonviolent drug offenders is 81.5 months — 2½ times longer than in 1986, when the Anti-Drug Abuse Act imposed mandatory minimums for offenses involving drugs or weapons — with most serving an average of 69 months. Two out of every three petty offenders were serving mandatory minimum sentences, the report said, noting that under previous sentencing guidelines, many would have received probation for their crimes. Couriers and other small-time players in the drug trade made up 42.3 percent of the petty offenders, it added.

The length of prison time had no effect on whether petty offenders resumed criminal activity. "At least for the low-level defendants, a short prison sentence is just as likely to deter them from future offending as a long prison sentence," the report said. And the petty offenders were much less likely to commit new crimes after being released than high-level drug defendants, but those who returned to criminal activity were not likely to commit a violent offense, it noted.

The length of sentences was found to depend more on the quantity of drugs involved in the offense than on the defendant's role in a drug organization, the report said.

Reno sees a model in Texas drug program

U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno last month offered a glowing review of a Texas substance-abuse treatment facility for prison inmates, saying it could serve as a model for the nation.

Accompanied by Gov. Ann Richards and other state and local officials, Reno toured the New Vision Chemical Dependency Treatment Facility in Hays County on Jan. 17. The state-funded facility provides drug- and alcohol-abuse treatment to convicts in the hope they they will overcome the addictions that often propel them into criminal activity.

Reno, who supports increased Federal funding for treatment pro-

grams, said she was most impressed by a rap session between adult prisoners in the facility and youths who had run afoul of the law.

"I think the most compelling thing I saw were inmates who were in the facility who have suffered from substance-abuse problems... talking to young people who had just gotten in trouble and sharing their feelings in a very sensitive, thoughtful way," the Attorney General said. "I have never seen inmates relate so well [to] young people."

Richards added that the program more than pays off "in the long run, by making people well instead of continuing their criminal behavior."

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Today's society demands that police act as criminologists

Continued from Page 8

ered and diagnosed by police officers. Police organizations do not have sufficient resources of their own to do more than diagnose most major problems. In their role as social diagnosticians and referral agents, however, police officers can utilize the vast array of resources available throughout the criminal justice system to provide differentiated services in the name of crime prevention. A unified effort by the entire criminal justice system can provide successful results in reducing crime and other social problems.

Police officials have long realized that the problems they are expected to deal with are often beyond the scope of their expertise, resources and knowledge. Many contemporary social problems are seemingly dumped in the laps of police agencies and officials due to a lack of cooperation and coordination with other criminal justice agencies, and without the assistance of other community social service and helping service providers. These non-criminal justice agencies must realize they have the same goals as the police in meeting the community's demands for long-term solutions to social problems.

Police agencies will not be successful in implementing the new strategies and tactics involved in community policing without the full support of social service agencies. The demands of these problems require the services and resources of as many different private and public sector agencies as possible. The police may successfully perform their roles as social diagnosticians and referral agents, yet other helping services must apply their resources to effectively meet the difficult demands ahead.

Today's society demands that officers carry out the functions of field-based criminologists, and police officers/criminologists must be supplied with adequate resources and sources of expertise in targeting criminogenic conditions. They are expected to identify major social problems, diagnose causes of such problems, and provide interventions in the community. Police organizations must provide internal support for such role changes involved

"Police agencies will not be successful in implementing the new strategies and tactics involved in community policing without the full support. . . of as many different private and public sector agencies as possible."

in the officer's criminological duties. Selection, training and evaluation must be performed by the organization in line with such role changes.

Police will not succeed as criminologists unless a wide variety of internal and external resources are applied in a multidifferentiated fashion to the social ills they have diagnosed. The coordination of problem-solving methods must be established in order to develop plans of action based on police referral and diagnosis.

Police organizations and individual officers are for the first time being allowed to utilize the practical application of criminological theory on a regular basis in their daily duties. These role changes will succeed only if an integrated approach to service delivery is included as part of this change. The implications of such changes for various organizations and institutions must be taken into consideration by the police in their planning and evaluation of programs.

Cops-as-criminologists is an exciting concept, and one that must be provided with the necessary support from our entire society to intervene successfully in the numerous and varied social problems facing communities everywhere. Police are finally being given the opportunity to seek out root causes of social conditions and to apply their knowledge in a practical setting for the betterment of all members of the community.

The failures of criminal justice education

Continued from Page 8

the history of this Nation. . . that will make law enforcement far more complex, dangerous and different."

For more than decade I have argued that the American criminal justice system has one foot in the 18th century, one foot in the 19th century, and no feet in the 20th century. It is totally unprepared to face the challenges of the 21st century. The Tofflers seem to agree with my pessimistic projections — unless, of course, drastic reforms are introduced that will reverse the road to chaos and anarchy. They warn:

"To guarantee democracy's future in the dangerous decades to come, all the agencies that form part of the American justice system need to re-think their assumptions about tomorrow and to pool their findings. They must not only know that they can never get it 'right' but also realize that the very act of asking the right questions, or shaking people out of their mental lethargy, is essential to survival."

Any rational military strategist knows that a war must never be fought without a clear sense of the victory to be achieved. Picture an American military force with the best trained and most dedicated personnel, outfitted with the finest high-tech weaponry and equipment but without a unified strategy and with more than 20,000 independent fighting units, each deciding on its own, without consulting the others, as to how to combat and defeat the enemy. Such an approach is ludicrous and insane — and runs a serious risk of failure.

This, however, is exactly how the American criminal justice system operates. The war against crime, violence and drugs is fought without an overall strategy, with outdated and fragmented institutions, with defective criminal procedures and with uncoordinated tactics. The left hand neither knows nor cares what the right hand is doing. For all practical purposes, there is no order, and no justice, in America today.

Criminal justice education follows similar patterns. It is designed to prepare students for jobs in the various components of a justice system that is rudderless, corrupt, outdated, bankrupt and contributes little to the improvement of public safety.

Texas author and historian T.R. Fehrenbach warned in the Jan. 16, 1994, San Antonio Express-News:

"Some Americans are starting to believe that the cities' plight is hopeless; some now speak of a transmutation of the United States into a Third World society; the rich behind barricades, drug lords in charge, the masses living in anarchy and misery. In some places, this already obtains."

The war against crime, violence and drugs — a phrase worn by its repeated use for political purposes, but a real war nonetheless — must involve our entire society. The ultimate goal is to reduce crime and violence to tolerable levels, and to provide the security our Constitution demands of government when it speaks of forming a more perfect union, establishing justice, and ensuring domestic tranquility.

This Periodical is Indexed in The Criminal Justice Periodical Index

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11-12. Managing the Patrol Function. Presented by the University of Delaware. Owings Mills, Md.

11-12. Covert & Overt Surveillance. Presented by the University of Delaware. Braintree, Mass.

11-12. Drug/Narcotics Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware. Worcester, Mass.

11-13. Police Civil Liability & the Defense of Citizen Misconduct Complaints. Presented by Americans for Effective Law Enforcement. Boston. \$595.

11-13. Managing Police Traffic Services. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$500.

11-13. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Burlington, Vt. \$495

11-13. Police Empowerment: Time for Change. Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$325.

11-13. Managing Civil Disturbances & Violent Urban Disorders. Presented by Executec International Corp. Dulles International Training Center, Va.

11-15. Law Enforcement Firearms Instructor. Presented by TEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division. Bryan, Texas. \$350.

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11-15. Basic Police Budgeting. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$500.

11-22. Crime & Loss Prevention II: Technology & Programming. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Louisville, Ky.

12. Emergency Vehicle Operations. Presented by Barton County Community College. Great Bend, Kan. \$75.

12-14. Street Survival '94. Presented by Calibre Press. Evansville, Ind. \$159/\$135/\$85.

13-15. Tire Forensics for the Accident Investigator. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$395.

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14-15. Citizens Police Academy: Community Involvement. Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$195.

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17-21. Experienced Prosecutor Course. Presented by the National College of District Attorneys. South Lake Tahoe, Calif.

18-20. Street Survival '94. Presented by Calibre Press. Buffalo, N.Y. \$159/\$135/\$85.

18-20. Bombing Countermeasures. Presented by Executec International Corp. Dulles International Training Center, Va.

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Reid & Associates. Cheyenne, Wyo. \$495.

18-20. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Nashville, Tenn. \$495.

18-20. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Portland, Ore. \$495.

18-21. Advanced Police Budgeting. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$450

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18-22. Law Enforcement Fitness Instructor Certification. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$500

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18-22. Special Problems in Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$425.

18-29. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$595.

19. Building Searches. Presented by Barton County Community College. Great Bend, Kan. \$75.

20. Building Searches. Presented by Barton County Community College. Great Bend, Kan. \$75.

22. Ethics & Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies. San Marcos, Texas. \$50.

23-25. School of Evidence Photography.

Presented by the Evidence Photographers International Council. Hartford, Conn. \$245.

23-29. Protective Security Operations. Presented by Executec International Corp. Dulles International Training Center, Va.

24-28. Prosecuting Drug Cases. Presented by the National College of District Attorneys. San Diego.

25-26. Chaplains Training Seminar. Presented by the International Conference of Police Chaplains, East Great Lakes Region. London, Ohio. \$80.

25-26. Children's Justice Conference. Presented by the U.S. Attorney's Office, Western District of Washington. Bellevue, Wash.

25-27. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Columbia, S.C. \$495

25-27. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Kansas City, Mo. \$495.

25-28. Basic Tactical Training. Presented by Barton County Community College. Great Bend, Kan. \$150.

25-29. DWI Instructor Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

25-29. Computerized Collision Diagramming. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$695.

25-29. Interviews & Interrogations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

25-29. Police Internal Affairs. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450

25-29. Criminal Patrol Drug Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Pensacola, Fla. \$450.

25-29. SWAT for Rural Operations. Presented by TEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division. Bryan, Texas. \$300.

25-29. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Louisville, Ky.

25-29. Community-Oriented Policing/Crime Prevention Management. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Louisville, Ky.

25-May 6. Police Executive Development Institute (Basic Course). Presented by Pennsylvania State University. University Park, Pa.

25-May 13. Command Training Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. Wellesley, Mass.

27-29. 8th Annual Substance Abuse Conference. Presented by Coppin State College. Baltimore.

27-29. Demystifying Palm Prints. Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$325.

28-29. Asset Forfeiture Tactics. Presented by the Investigation Training Institute. Atlanta. \$395.

28-29. Demystifying Palm Prints. Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$325.

28-29. Asset Forfeiture Tactics. Presented by the Investigation Training Institute. Atlanta. \$395.

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Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2394. Fax: (214) 690-2458.

TEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division. Texas A&M University System, College Station, TX 77843-8000. (409) 423-8433 or (409) 845-6391. Fax: (409) 862-2788

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Attn: Jacob Haber, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 573-4487

U.S. Attorney's Office, Western District of Washington. Attn: Stephen A. Carlisle, Law Enforcement Coordination Manager, 800 Fifth Ave., Suite 3600, Seattle, WA 98104. (206) 553-5103. Fax: (206) 553-0882.

& Associates. Mahwah, N.J. \$495

2-4. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Dallas. \$495

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2-6. Practical Hostage Negotiations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. St. Petersburg, Fla. \$450.

2-6. Community-Based Crime Analysis. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Dallas. \$395/\$295

2-13. Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$595.

3-4. Live Fire Firearm Survival Course. Presented by Modern Warrior Inc. Lindenhurst, N.Y. \$250.

3-5. Juvenile Law. Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies. Marshall, Texas. \$125.

4-5. Intelligence Operations. Presented by the University of Delaware. Cherry Hill, N.J.

4-6. Police Leadership: A Day at the Zoo. Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$225

5. Building Searches. Presented by Barton County Community College. LaCrosse, Kan. \$75.

5-6. Approaches to Financial Crime Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware. Wilmington, Del.

5-6. Drug Interdiction. Presented by the University of Delaware. Worcester, Mass.

5-7. Street Survival '94. Presented by Calibre Press. Fort Lauderdale, Fla. \$159/\$135/\$85

6. Emergency Vehicle Operations. Presented by Barton County Community College. Great Bend, Kan. \$75.

8-12. Violent Assaults. Presented by the National College of District Attorneys. New Orleans.

For further information:

(Addresses & phone/fax numbers for organizations listed in calendar of events.)

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Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, Inc. 5519 N. Cumberland Ave., #1008. Airport P.O. Box 66454, Chicago, IL 60666-0454. (312) 763-2800.

Barton County Community College. Attn: James J. Ness, Director, Administration of Justice Programs, R.R. 3, Box 1362, Great Bend, KS 67530-9283. (316) 792-1243. Fax: (316) 792-8035.

Calibre Press. 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (800) 323-0037.

Coppin State College. Attn: Dr. Lonnie Mitchell, Professor of Psychology & Rehabilitation Counseling, 2500 W. North Ave., Baltimore, MD 21216-3698. (410) 383-5789.

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Executive Protection Institute. Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training, Building 67, Glynnco, GA 31524. (800) 743-5382. Fax: (912) 267-2894

Institute of Criminal Justice Studies. Southwest Texas State University, West Campus, Canyon Hall, San Marcos, TX

78666-4610. (512) 245-3030. Fax: (512) 245-2834.

Institute of Police Technology & Management. University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

Institute of Public Service. 4854 Old National Highway, Atlanta, GA 30344. (800) 235-4723.

International Conference of Police Chaplains. East Great Lakes Region, Attn: Chaplain Walton Tully, 4663 Pritchard-Ohltown Rd., Newton Falls, OH 44444. (216) 654-4515.

Investigation Training Institute. P.O. Box 669, Shelburne, VT 05482. (802) 985-9123.

Law Enforcement Training Systems. P.O. Box 822, Granby, CT 06035. (203) 653-0788.

Modern Warrior Inc. 711 N. Wellwood Ave., Lindenhurst, NY 11757. (516) 226-8383.

National Association of Police Organizations. 750 First St., N.E., Suite 935, Washington, DC 20002-4241. (202) 842-4420

National College of District Attorneys. University of Houston Law Center, Houston, TX 77204-6380. (713) 743-NCDA. Fax: (713) 743-1850.

National Crime Prevention Institute. Brigran Hall, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.

National Intelligence Academy. 1300 N.W. 62nd St., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309. (305) 776-5500. Fax: (305) 776-5005

New England Institute of Law Enforcement

Management. P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350. (617) 237-4724.

Northwestern University Traffic Institute. 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. (800) 323-4011

Pennsylvania State University, Police Executive Development Institute. 1003 Oswald Tower, University Park, PA 16802-6215. (814) 863-0262. Fax: (814) 863-7044

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Rural areas not exempt from crime

Continued from Page 1

cies add personnel. More than 60 of the 74 grants announced in December were awarded to jurisdictions of less than 150,000 residents. [For more on the Police Hiring Supplement Program, see Page 1.]

"The House and Senate are starting to recognize that there is rural crime," noted Meeks.

Recent gains may yet be eroded, Meeks said, by new laws that will have significant impacts on rural law enforcement. He cited the Brady Law, which requires law enforcement to conduct background checks of handgun buyers, and the National Child Protection Act as examples of laws that will further stretch the resources of rural law enforcement.

Neither bill provides funding for law enforcement to carry out their provisions, noted Meeks. Some small agencies are already financially strapped, he said, and it is not unusual to have one or two night-shift unresponsible for patrolling an area of 150 square miles or more.

Law Enforcement News

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February 28, 1994

**And the Feds said,
"Let there be cash, and
community policing in
great abundance!"**

**And, lo, millions of dollars
did appear, with millions more
to come...**



And police chiefs
saw it, and were
very glad.

(Federal grants to hire
community police officers start
to materialize, and agencies
prepare for the expected
infusion of manpower.

On Page 1.)

**Breaking the cycle of failure
in criminal justice and
criminal justice education:**

Forum, Page 8.

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